

Dr. Friedmann and Eisner in an anteroom off the lobby of the Majestic, while Dr. Dwinell, of Rhode Island, and Captain Arnold, of the Rhode Island Coast Artillery, paced up and down nervously. The "discoverer" and distributor finally emerged, looking tired and jaded, and handed the Sturm "denial" to the reporters.

Dr. Sturm was approached on Monday night by an Eisner representative, who made the following threefold proposal: That he abandon the \$100,000 suit brought against Friedmann for commissions; that he give up all his cultures and vaccine and announce publicly that he has done so, and that he give up his practice for three years to head the New York F. F. F. Institute.

"An absolute falsehood," was Eisner's answer.

Dr. Sturm "stands pat" on his claim that he has the Friedmann "secret" and that he can make the vaccine just like the doctor, or even better. Dr. Sturm says he has treated 200 patients.

W. E. D. Stokes, who has been an ardent enthusiast on the subject of the turtle cure, spends much of his time with Dr. Sturm at the Ansonia, and will finance Dr. Sturm's free clinic, if he is elected.

Mr. Eisner's statement of a few days ago that free treatments would be given through the co-operation of the Charity Organization Society was denied by Frank Persons, superintendent of the society, yesterday.

MISS BORDEN IN THE WEST

At Los Angeles with Mother and May Live on a Ranch.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Los Angeles, May 13.—Ramona Borden, daughter of the millionaire condensed milk manufacturer of New York, has arrived here with her mother. They came over the Santa Fé road and went immediately to the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Balk, at Alhambra, where Ramona will remain until Mrs. Borden definitely decides whether she should have the freedom of a large ranch or be sent to school.

Ranch life is being considered by Mrs. Borden because love for outdoor life, freedom and sunshine was given by the seventeen-year-old girl as her reason for running away recently from the Adams sanatorium at Pompton, N. J.

Relatives assert that there is no misunderstanding between Mr. Borden and his wife in regard to the girl. Mrs. Borden has full consent to do whatever she sees fit in the further education of the young woman, and Ramona in turn has permission to visit her father any time he makes his home in California.

FILTER PLANT APPROVED

Injunction, However, Stays Letting of \$5,139,000 Contract.

By a vote of ten to six the Board of Estimate at a private conference yesterday approved the construction of the filter plant at the Jerome Park reservoir. Owing to the temporary injunction obtained by the Citizens Union, however, the board is estopped from letting the contract, for which the Keystone Construction Company has made the low bid of \$5,139,000. Argument on the injunction will be heard to-morrow.

The six votes against the proposition were the three of the Controller, the two of Borough President McAneny and the one of Borough President Miller. President Mitchell of the Board of Aldermen has all along opposed the proposition, but yesterday he voted for it after a talk with the Mayor. However, President Mitchell said later, he intended to study all the reports on the subject before he voted finally on the signing of the contract.

William Jay Scheffelin, chairman of the Citizens Union, last night called attention to the fact that the presidents of the Boroughs of The Bronx and Manhattan, the only ones to get the Croton water, which it is proposed to filter, both voted against the project. He said the president of Kings, Queens and Richmond would probably have some difficulty in explaining to their constituents the necessity of the increase in the tax rate due to the cost of the filter plant.

At the Board of Estimate conference Commissioner Thompson, of the Department of Water Supply, argued in favor of the filter for the Croton water. He said the Croton supply was in such shape now that in all probability it would be sufficient for the needs of Manhattan and the Bronx for fifteen years to come. In the mean time, he said, the water from the new Catskill system could be diverted to the use of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

\$100 FOR SAYING PRAYERS

Legacy Left to Hebrew Lad by Mrs. Klingenstein.

The will of Mrs. Amelia Klingenstein, who died on April 18, was filed yesterday. It contained a bequest of \$100 for Herbert Asch, "formerly a lad of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, as a token of remembrance for his services in connection with the recital of the prayers for the dead on behalf of my dear departed husband, Sigmund."

Mrs. Klingenstein made the following charitable bequests: Hebrew Orphan Asylum, \$500; Hebrew Technical Institute, \$500; Crippled Children of the East Side Free School, \$500; and the Ladies' Aid Society of the Sanatorium for Hebrew Children, \$500. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society, Mount Sinai Hospital and the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews get \$100 each for a tablet to be placed in each, which shall bear her name.

William Klingenstein, a nephew, receives \$10,000, and the residue of the estate is left to three nieces.

Time Your Relief from Constipation

YOU are constipated. You want quick relief. Don't go around all day with a headache, heavy dragging feeling, bad stomach, etc.

A business man with lots of duties needs a healthy mind and body. Don't waste a day of your life. Take 1/2 glass of

HUNYADI JANOS WATER

the Natural Laxative in the morning or at any time on an empty stomach—watch the clock, within one hour or so your bowels will move gently and you're relieved. Get a bottle at any Drug Store today.

DR. MOTT HAS NO FEAR OF WAR WITH JAPAN

Better Class Against It, Says Missionary—No Objection to Drastic Laws, but Only to Discrimination.

Dr. John R. Mott, chairman of the continuation committee of the World Missionary Conference, who refused President Wilson's offer of the post of Minister to China, and who has had a wide experience with affairs in the Far East, said yesterday that war with Japan was an extremely remote possibility, which, he thought, would be entirely unaffected by the Webb-Bloodgood bills now in the California Legislature.

Dr. Mott has just returned from his fourth trip to China, and Japan. He spent seven months in the Orient, and left Japan on April 19. At that time, he said, there was an attempt under way, engineered by political agitators to stir up racial feeling in Japan over the California anti-Asian bills, but the intelligent element in Japan was almost unanimously opposing such attempts.

"The Japanese are really concerned, not so much with the pending bills in California, as with our National attitude," said Dr. Mott yesterday, at his home in Montclair. "They have the highest regard for the United States and look upon our country as the one which opened up and inspired their great development of the last half century."

Object Only to Discrimination.

"I believe that the Japanese, as a nation, want nothing more of us than a non-discriminatory attitude. They have no objection to the most rigid requirements both for immigration and naturalization; in fact, they have themselves some of the most drastic laws concerning the holding of property by aliens, but they do not want to be considered as a race inferior to the races of Southern and Eastern Europe whose immigrants we admit in such large numbers. They simply do not want to be discriminated against."

Dr. Mott believes that whatever the attitude taken by this country toward Japan there will not be any hostilities. He thinks that the reprisal would take the form of a continued unfriendliness which would manifest itself in their commercial, financial and general attitude toward the United States.

To the frequently advanced idea that Japan could not go to war because of lack of money, Dr. Mott responded that the "spirit of the Japanese," if aroused, would carry them into a war, despite the most depressing financial aspect.

"While I do not believe that there can ever be a thorough assimilation or amalgamation of the races," Dr. Mott said, "I am sure that a system of rigid and high educational and economic requirements for both immigration and naturalization would result in a much more desirable class of immigrants coming to the United States. We should put those requirements high, and then let any one, of whatever race, who could meet them come in. It would result in a decrease in immigration on both Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, but that is a question which we must go into, now that the opening of the Panama Canal is imminent. The canal will bring the question that is now bothering California right up to our Eastern ports."

WOMEN LOSE ELECTION AND FORM NEW BAND

Continued from first page.

forgot to put a cross opposite her name, and so their ballots had to be thrown out," explained Mrs. Westford. "That had nothing to do with the forming of the new league—this progressive league—I should say."

"This has long been in our minds; we have wished to see Miss Shaw in a position to do the great work she is fitted to do, and just now we feel there is no important work to be done in the Progressive Women's League, so it seemed just as well to form an organization of real professional women."

"Rich women with fat pocketbooks are all very well, but what we want is brains. We shall have a residential clubhouse, where the girls can get together and have a good time."

Miss Russell To Be a Leader.

"My sister, Miss Russell, will be one of the leaders. She and Miss Shaw will be the pioneers."

"But," Mrs. Westford ended, "don't get the idea that the Progressive Women's League election was responsible for this league of ours. There is absolutely no connection between the two. We just think it is time to have an organization of brains, an aristocracy of brains. Real actresses, musicians, writers, newspaper women—yes, and we'll let doctors and lawyers in, too. These and not outsiders shall form our club."

Mrs. Westford is chairman of the executive committee in the new league. She was first vice-president pro tem for about five minutes, she says, but she concluded she'd rather be chairman of an executive committee, so she just switched offices.

Mrs. Nedlinger, when seen at her home, No. 622 West 113th street, was relieved, not to say secretive.

"I'll be willing to talk next Monday," she said. "There's to be a meeting at Miss Shaw's home, No. 28 West 63d street, Monday at 5 o'clock, and there we'll have definite plans to live out."

Mrs. Nedlinger is said to be second vice-president pro tem of the new organization.

Mrs. Craigen, who lives at No. 2480 Broadway, said last night that she didn't want to be elected president of the P. W. L., but they just made her.

"There is no trouble between Mary Shaw and myself," she said. "I constantly asked Mary to say definitely that she would run. But she shilly-shallied as usual. Mrs. Westford determined to have Mary president, because she thought she could run things then in the P. W. L."

"I have never known a bitter election. Tammany is nothing to what was done."

BRYAN SAYS DAY OF PARTY BOSS IS GONE

Predicts Presidential Primaries Will Displace National Conventions.

PEOPLE'S RULE BY 1916

Pennsylvania Legislature Hears Secretary of State Denounce Aristocratic Government.

Harrisburg, Penn., May 13.—William J. Bryan addressed the Pennsylvania Legislature this afternoon on the distinction between democracy and aristocracy. He predicted that before another Presidential election rolled around the Presidential primary would be so general that there would be no need for the holding of national conventions and that the Presidential nominees would be named, not by the party leaders or bosses, but by the people.

The Secretary of State came to the Pennsylvania capital to speak at the Jefferson anniversary dinner of the Central Democratic Club, and was invited to address the Legislature. The hall of the House of Representatives was crowded when he was introduced by Speaker Alter.

After remarking that "I know you will be charitable if I talk less now than I used to," the Secretary said he desired to talk of fundamental ideas appropriate to this time.

"Jefferson a century ago spoke of two parties," he said, "one was the Democratic party and the other the aristocratic party. The Democratic party is that party which tries to bring the government near the people, and the aristocratic party is that which desires to restrain and obstruct popular government."

Change After Election.

It is important to know whether the legislative representative is holding to the Democratic idea or to the aristocratic idea," he continued. "The aristocratic idea is to have men do the thinking for them. The Democratic idea is to have the people do their own thinking and elect representatives to act for them. The aristocratic idea of government obtains more after election than before, yet I do not know of any man who ever ran before election on aristocratic ideas, but I have known of some Democrats who ran for election on Democratic ideas and afterward adopted the aristocratic views, despite the fact that the Democratic view is the popular view."

Mr. Bryan said platforms were becoming more specific year after year because the people were believing more in them each year.

Speaking of progressivism Mr. Bryan said there was a time when he seemed to be a radical. "Now I have to hurry to keep up with the other radicals," he added.

Secretary Bryan told how pleased he was that an income tax amendment has now been introduced into the federal constitution, and that the direct election of senators would be a great step.

"Now, let me tell you something else," he continued. "The day of the boss is gone. The people will write their own platforms hereafter and send their own representatives to the legislative halls. And I venture to say that we have seen the last of the great national conventions. I predict that before another Presidential election rolls around the Presidential primary will become so general that the Presidential candidates will be elected not by the bosses or party leaders, but by the people."

Aristocracy of Brains.

At night, as the first speaker at the dinner of the Central Democratic Club, the Secretary was in a laudatory mood. After announcing that he was there "as the substitute for the President," he said: "There were a lot of Republicans who thought we lacked intelligence, who thought we belonged to the rabble. But we have a President who is more closely identified with the learned institutions of the country than any other President we have ever had."

Mr. Bryan said that President Wilson had shown the country that the Democratic party was not a party of panic.

Referring to the factional quarrel in the Republican party last year, the Secretary of State declared there was no need for a progressive party.

"If the Progressives stand for principle," said Mr. Bryan, "they will stand with the Democratic party. If the Progressives feel they can help the country they should help the Democratic party and not stand aside and antagonize it."

Mr. Bryan called attention to the Governors the Democrats had elected, and referred to the Governor of New York, who he stated out so that the people could run their government and their parties.

Mr. Bryan called the tariff bill just passed by the House the best in a generation.

MITCHELL TO SEE PRESIDENT

Will Discuss Collectors, and Possibly Mayoralty Race.

John Purroy Mitchell went to Washington last night to confer with President Wilson in regard to his duties as collector of the Port, to which office he has just been appointed. The offer of the place was made to him through a third person, "not a resident of this state," as Mr. Mitchell expressed it yesterday. He has not talked to President Wilson since he accepted the place. However, he has indicated that he has an understanding with the President whereby he may run for Mayor if the nomination should come to him.

It is generally believed that in appointing Mr. Mitchell President Wilson intended to give encouragement to those who have been planning to overthrow Charles F. Murphy as leader of Tammany Hall.

HELPS MRS. LONGSTREET

Ex-Soldier Provides for Widow Who Lost Office.

Washington, May 13.—Reappointment as postmaster at Gainesville, Ga., denied to her by the Democratic administration, Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, widow of the Confederate general, has received an offer of employment from a former Union soldier, Mrs. Longstreet said to-day that Colonel Albert E. Boone, of Clarksville, W. Va., had offered her a place in his office at \$3,600 a year.

"If I find that I feel fitted to do the work in Colonel Boone's office," Mrs. Longstreet added, "I shall accept his offer in the same spirit in which General Longstreet accepted a commission from President Grant when he found himself an outcast in the land whose battle flags he had followed with supreme devotion."

WILSON BEATEN IN JERSEY JURY FIGHT

Egan Measure, with Machine Referendum, Lost in Senate—President Assailed.

FILIBUSTER LOOKED FOR

Democrats Probably Will Await Return of Absent Member and Then Press the Chancellor-Sheriff Bill.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Trenton, May 13.—The Egan jury reform bill, with its machine-made referendum, was defeated in the Senate to-day by a strict party vote, after a somewhat acrimonious debate between the Republicans and the Democrats, during which Senator Davis, a majority leader, called Senator Nichols a liar. Only a short while before the read bill had been defeated, so that when the Senate adjourned for the week it had made no progress whatever.

There was some talk to-night that a new jury bill would be drawn, but the probabilities are that the Democrats will filibuster until the return of Senator Munson from Europe, when they will have the necessary eleven votes to pass the Chancellor-Sheriff bill.

Previous to the session to-day the Democrats held a conference, at which Senators McGinniss, Barker and Wheaton protested against having to vote for the Egan bill because it was a makeshift. They were whipped into line only on the ground of party regularity. Senators McGinniss and Wheaton later denounced the measure on the floor, but eventually voted for it.

Nichols Attacks Wilson.

Senator Nichols called forth the wrath of the majority leader by an attack on the President, during which he accused Senator Davis of acting under "orders from the throne."

"The Senator from Cumberland is telling an untruth," was the retort. "Ever since the President refused to appoint him to a place he has gone out of his way to attack him."

The Democrats made no attempt to defend the merits of the Egan bill, Acting Governor Fielder, who sat in the chamber, urged that politics be left out. Senator Read asserted that it was President Wilson who had injected politics into the question.

Senator Edge was the principal speaker on the Republican side against the Chancellor-Sheriff bill. He characterized it as "a miserable apology."

Senator Edge also criticized the President by saying that the Egan bill was not a compromise, but a defeat.

"The President," he added, "came here exhorting the members of his party to get together, but what he has really done is to drive them further apart."

Republican Position Made Plain.

Senator Pierce read a statement representing the views of the Republicans, in which he said that the principle involved was the absolute taking away of the power now held by the Sheriff, if politics were to be eliminated.

"Supporting this principle," he said, "we have voted, and will continue to vote, either for the Read bill (Republican) recommended by the recent jury commission, which provides for the appointment of independent commissioners by the circuit judges, or the original Democratic measure supported by President Wilson and Governor Fielder, similar in substance, except that the commissioners are appointed by the Supreme Court justices. Both measures are true reforms."

COMING OUT FOR SULZER

Anti-Wigwam Clubs Indorse His Primary Law Stand.

Anti-Murphy Democratic clubs have begun to come out in support of Governor Sulzer and his direct primary bill. The "Tammany Club of the Eleventh Assembly District," which, in spite of its name, is against the organization, adopted resolutions last night indorsing the "fearless, uncompromising adherence to his pledges, for state-wide primary laws" of the Governor and pledging him its "continued, active and loyal support in his efforts to promote the cause of desirable legislation and good government for the people."

The resolutions go even further and declare that Senator John J. Boylan and Assemblyman John Kerrigan, who represent the 11th District, "are instructed by this organization to vote in favor of the Governor's state-wide primary bill at the extraordinary session called by the Governor."

Inasmuch as the club supported Devine, the Republican and Independence League candidate for Senator, against Boylan and the opposition candidate to Assemblyman Kerrigan, it is not thought that the "instructions" will sink deeply into the minds of the legislators.

The club was organized two years ago to fight the leadership of "The" McManus in the district.

"RENO JACK'S" LOST 'EM AGAIN

Lost What? Why His Trousers—Albanian Whose Missing Nether Garments Stirred Broadway in December Has Met with Similar Misfortune.

"Reno Jack" McCaffrey has gone and done it again! Done what? Why, lost his trousers, of course.

It was on December 13, 1912, "Reno Jack" burst into the limelight of Broadway by stopping every passerby of male gender in that thoroughfare and feeling the warp and woof of his nether garments, in an effort to find his missing trousers.

He said his garments had been stolen from him while he was on his way to New York from Albany, and he swore a round oath he would never return to his Albanian hills until he found his pants. But he never did find those rascal articles, although they cost him \$8.

"Reno Jack" has travelled in many climes and seen many sights since that bleak December night five months ago. In the early part of April he invested in two new pairs of trousers, at a cost of \$12. If "Reno Jack" has one dissonance it is trousers, and these trousers were vociferous, they fairly screamed.

Well, as the fairy stories say, it came to pass that McCaffrey, on one of his trips from Albany, took his two pairs of trousers to Louis Goldberg, a tailor in West 6th street, to be cleaned and pressed. That was about three weeks ago. When he went back for them the next day and demanded his property Goldberg smiled and held out his hands, palms upward.

"I should worry about the trousers," he said. "Isn't it that I give the man you sent only an hour ago the pants?"

"Reno Jack" saw visions of his beloved trousers taking wing and began to argue. "Stung!"

FAGAN LEADS IN PRIMARY

Former Mayor Polls Heavy Vote in Jersey City.

Because of the ninety-one candidates and the closeness of the contests in the commission government primaries in Jersey City yesterday, the result at an early hour this morning was still in doubt, with former Mayor Mark M. Fagan so far in the lead that his selection as one of the ten chosen appears practically certain.

Mr. Fagan became a national figure six years ago as Mayor of Jersey City, but of late has not taken a prominent part in politics. He is a progressive Republican, but supported Mr. Wilson for President. He is now a member of the Hudson County Tax Board.

Frank Hague, the anti-Wittippen leader, was also well up, and looked like a sure winner, and so was James J. Ferris. The rest of the candidates were pretty well strung out. Walter L. McDermott, the Assemblyman who backed the President, running strongly. Behind him came A. Harry Moore, John H. Morris and William H. Farmer, three of the Wittippen candidates; George Brensinger, Thomas J. Stewart, a business man, and John Rotherham. All are politicians and Democrats, with the exception of Rotherham, who is a Republican. Mayor Wittippen, however, had hopes that Carl G. Schumann, another of his candidates, would pull through. The indications were that it would be breakfast time this morning before the final results are known.

There was not much doubt as to the interest of the voters of Jersey City in yesterday's primaries, something like 31,000 citizens taking part in the initial selection of candidates for commissioner. This is approximately 7,000 less than the number which participated in the last general election, which was a Presidential year.

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The demure simplicity of those Queen Anne Chairs, the slumber inviting quaintness of the Four Post Bedstead, or the convenient roominess of a swell-fronted Chest of Drawers—these are among the proffered suggestions.

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